Amnsements.

CASINO 5:10 The Whirl of the Town.
DALY'S 5:15 The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSEE Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph. GARRICK THEATRE S:20 Never Again.

KOSTER & BIALS 7:30 Variety and Promenade Con MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Concert by Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. MANHATTAN BEACH-4-9-Sousa's Concerts-Little. PAUST. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin fought a duel with swords at Paris; the Prince was worsted, getting wounded in the shoulder and abdomen, while the Count was wounded in the hand. —— Great excitewas wounded in the hand. — Great excitement prevails on the Afghan-Indian frontier, and firing is reported from Fort Shabkadr. — Nearly a thousand gold-seekers sailed from Victoria, B. C., bound for the Klondike region; the toria, B. C., bound for the Klondike region; the Canadian Government has issued an order for claims in the Klondike region to pay 10 per cent regulty on products up to \$500 a week, and 20 per cent on greater yields. ——Six of the crew of the steamer Ville de Malaga were drowned when the vessel was wrecked on the shore of Alderney Island.

DOMESTIC.—The President and the President attended church in Plattsburg.
The body of Senator George was taken to Jackson, Miss., where it lay in state in the Capitol.

The Northfield Conference ended with a meeting for every hour in the day; Mr. Moody invited the English clergymen to return next year. — A fire, due to lightning, caused damage amounting to \$600,000 in Baltimore. — A mass-meeting of strikers held at Plum Creek was addressed by President Patchford. Creek A mass-meeting of strikers held at Plum Creek
was addressed by President Ratchford, Samuel
Gompers, James R. Sovereign and others.

The body of Pom Kwang Soh, formerly Corean
Minister to this country, was cremated in Washington.

A storm in Ohio did \$10,000 damage.

A meeting of the creditors of the late
Archbishop Pursell was held in Cincinnati.

Kentucky age refusing to sell The farmers of Kentucky are refusing to sell their wheat, believing it will go to \$1 a bushel.

— Samuel C. Reid, a well known lawyer and son of Captain Samuel C. Reid, hero of the naval battle of Fayal, died in Washington.

CITY.-It was announced that a conference CITY—It was announced that a conference would be held to-morrow by the friends of Seth Low in Brooklyn, and that a proposition would be presented to hold a Low mass-meeting in the Academy of Music. — The bells of the new chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral were biessed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by a number of priests. — Abraham Steinhardt, of National Control of the Steinhardt, of the Control of the Steinhardt, of the Steinhardt of the other of priests. — Abraham Steinhardt, of 54 East Ninety-second-st., was seized with a hemorrhage on a Bridge train, and died before a physician could be summoned. — The Mer-chants' Association is continuing its work of at-tracting out-of-town buyers to the metropolis.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair,

Readers at summer resorts may have The Tribune, by mail, daily and Sunday, for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for 3 months. Travellers in Europe will receive The Tribune for \$1.78 per month or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. The address, in all cases, changed as often as desired.

Readers on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts receive the regular city edition of the paper, with extra pages added for their respective localities.

SOME WORKINGS OF THE NEW TARIFF. As the effects of the new tariff cannot be fairly judged on the whole until it has been several months in operation, hasty attempts create prejudice against by sensation mongers to it at the outset reflect little credit upon their judgment. Some things can be perceived already which are not entirely welcome to its opponents. It was generally predicted that the new tariff, being outrageously prohibitory in character, would not yield revenue, but pre vent revenue. It does not seem to be the fact that imports are prohibited, since they have been \$12,407,116 in value at New-York alone during three weeks of August, a decrease compared with the same weeks last year of about a fifth, nor does the new tariff entirely cut off revenue from customs, since such revenue in thirteen days of August was \$3,027,820, against 85,507,809 in the same days last year. When it is considered that the enormous anticipatory imports were expected to cut off a large share of the revenue for some time and that in the first three weeks under the new tariff the supplies previously brought in might be expected to satisfy the markets almost entirely, it cannot be said that the new tariff appears prohibitory or destructive of revenue.

Even in drygoods, of which the imports in advance of new duties were exceptionally heavy, the amount this month has been considerable, and more than half as large as last year. In two weeks at New-York the value of such goods imported has been \$2,420,430, against \$4,696,243 last year, which does not look as if imports had been by any means prohibited, or all revenue from that source cut off. On the contrary, as there was no other class of articles of which withdrawals from warehouse before the new law passed were so heavy and seemed so likely to crowd the markets for months, it is a matter of reasonable surprise that in the first half of the first month under the new duties the imports should prove so large in value. Remembering that the new duties are much higher than the old on goods of that kind, having been raised more than on other classes, and perhaps 40 per cent on the average, it will be observed that the new duties would yield, even on the exceptionally restricted importations of the last two weeks, no considerable proportion of the revenue from lower duties on larger importations a year ago.

No sensible man expects that any tariff can be framed entirely free from mistakes, and points have already been found which Congress would doubtless have improved had they been noticed. It is not so clear as some imagine that the provision now the subject of controversy regarding entry of goods in bond transported by Canadian railways was a mistake in principle or policy, whether it was unintentionally admitted or not. Repeatedly within the last few years there have been strong appeals to the Government to revoke the bonding arrangement, on the ground that it not only worked injury to American shipping on the Pacific and American railways having lines across the continent, but gave undue and sometimes important advantages to foreign dealers, and opened many opportunities for fraudulent evasion of duties. It was from the outset regarded as a straining of courtesy to a friendly neighbor at some obvious sacrifice of the interests of this country. What interpretation may be placed by the authorities or the courts upon the provision recently enacted has yet to be seen, but it sometimes bappens that wise and fortunate errors, as well as mistakes that are harmful and unjust, spring from inadvertence in the use of terms. Since the question has been opened, it may be well to consider its merits and what reasons exist for continuing a privilege beneficial to foreigners rather than to Americans.

The amount involved is not great, according to evidence because he seems peculiar, but he goods having thus been brought in during a munity that is essentially American after all. year, but the American interests affected indirectly are of some consequence.

#### INDIAN DISAFFECTION.

Attention has been called of late to the beneficence of British rule in India, as exemplified in the masterly dealing with plague and famine, as well as in the general functions of government. There is no room for doubt that if India had for the last two years been under purely native rule, such as it had before the British occupation, the victims of disease and starvation would have been a thousand times heels of these incalculable benefactions come clamor against British rule than India has known for forty years Perhaps these are locally spontaneous. Perhaps they are due to Russian intrigues. Most probably they are a ter which, for present consideration. The interesting fact is that anti-British sentiment exists and anti-British acts are performed. Why are they? Why does India turn against British rule at the very moment when the latter has so signally demonstrated its beneficence?

The question may be answered without any cynical reference to the universality of ingratitude. The overwhelming mass of the Indian people have no realization of the benefits of civilized government, because, generally speaking, its benefits have not yet become perceptible to them. To two hundred million agriculturists life is to-day the same struggle that it was to their fathers. The change from Mogul Emperor to Anglo-Saxon Empress has made no difference to them. The soil is no more productive, the climate no more favorable, the tiger no less ravenous, the cobra no less deadly. They have nothing to set down to the credit of British rule, therefore, and when there is nothing on the credit side the smallest debit item makes the balance altogether to the bad. It is true, there are irrigation works and improved roads and other things which are of service to the rvot. But the fact that they are controlled and administered by aliens, in a systematic and orderly fashion entirely alien to the easy-going Hindoo nature, makes them a cause of offence more than of gratitude. The average Indian would rather starve and die in his own way than live and prosper in a way imposed upon him by another. If from the country we turn to the towns and

cities, the case is a little altered. The well-to-do and educated appreciate the value of British rule and are largely loyal to it. The masses of the poor do not appreciate it, and while they receive its benefits they do so with reluctance. It is well to stamp out the plague by sanitary measures, as the British have done. But these people would rather let the plague decimate the city than have doctors and health officers invade their bomes. Moreover, they regard plague and famine as visitations of God and any attempt to check them or to mitigate their evils as sacrilegious interference with the divine will. As for the third class, unhappily numerous, the vicious and criminal rabble of the cities, they are for obvious reasons hostile to any government that enforces law and order and punishes evil-doers. Evidently such a nation is a fruitful field for the propagation of displague and famine which the Government has schools is to be commended, as is every moveso successfully executed are sufficient to develop it to a dangerous degree. There is no more difficult problem in human government than for one nation to rule another which has entirely different traditions, customs and temperament. Great Britain in India has made noteworthy efforts to solve it, and has succeeded better than any other such experimenter. But her success is by no means complete, and the complications and difficulties that may yet arise are to be regarded with gravest appre

# PREDOMINANT AMERICANISM. .

ing testimony to the irresistible tendency to race assimilation in American cities is being furnished by Newark, N. J. Newark has for years been distinguished for its large German population and the tenacity displayed by these residents in holding to their national language and customs. The city supports two German morning newspapers, and they are the only morning newspapers in the town. Time and again attempts have been made to run an English morning daily, but without success. For forty years schools for German children have been supported with the view to perpetuating Tentonic solidarity.

There, if anywhere, it would seem as if race distinctions would be preserved. A large German population, with its social circles, German newspapers and German schools, has done all that could be done to keep the younger generation from following after the strange gods of Americanism. But it is all to no purpose. A force stronger than national pride, family feeling or personal will makes the Newark boy of German parentage an American in speech and habit in spite of his friends or himself. There are still four schools in Newark where Germans may send their children upon payment of a small monthly fee, but these fees are not sufficient to pay their expenses. The Newark German Association, which supports one of these schools, held a meeting the other night, the school teacher handed in his resignation and the president of the association declared that the school must fail unless renewed interest in Tentonism could be aroused. The reasons given for the falling off of interest were the excellence of the public schools, which offered free books and free tuition, and a growing American spirit among the Germans which steadily overcame the individuality once so strong among them. The association determined to put forth extraordinary effort for its school, though it was recognized that attempts to maintain the old national life must in the end be fruitless in the face of the feeling for American nationality, which becomes more and more predominant in all publie and private affairs.

It is natural for any people to desire their children to honor the language and customs they themselves have loved, and the Newark Germans may be pardoned if they look with regret upon this decadence of loyalty to the ways of the Fatherland. It is a misfortune to have the young people forget the good things of German life, cease to honor the sterling qualities and habits of their fathers, or in their haste to be Americans ignore their chance to know a language and literature for knowledge of which Americans struggle hard. Where German connections can be utilized to foster double eniture in children growing up to be Americans, and not simply as a force to keep them from being real Americans, effort in that direction should be encouraged. Effort in any other direction is worse than wasted, for it simply unfits the vicinus for their surroundings without preserving the separate community which is desired by the workers. The Zeit Geist is too strong for permanent foreign settlements in the United States. The foreign character of colonies has persisted in isolated country districts with comparative rigidity, but customs tend even there to lose their peculiarity. In the cities the great volume of immigration gives a surface indication of German, Scandinavian and Italian masses, but it is more apparent than real. The older comers drop some of their peculiarities the children drop more, even though they are trained in the opposite direction. The foreigner

comes here in vast numbers, and is much in

the latest estimate about \$6,000,000 worth of cannot create in America anything but a com-

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS. The injunctions which have been served in Pennsylvania restraining strikers from marching or holding meetings in the immediate vicinity of works in operation or the dwellings of workers who have refused to strike involve many difficult questions, it may be readily ad-Freedom of speech is precious to all Americans. Individual liberty to use the publie highway ia a peaceful manner, and to appeal to the reason or the sympathies of others for support in an effort believed to be for mutual more numerous. Yet immediately upon the benefit, cannot be unduly restricted without violence to fundamental principles of American seditions and revolts, and a more serious government. And yet there is something to be said on the other side.

It can hardly be denied that the camping about a mine, the constant marching and remarching, the daily reiteration of appeals which, part of the Pan-Islamic propaganda. No mat- when made by large and organized bodies, necessarily take on something of the nature of threats, do in fact constitute a kind of slege. It is in outward form peaceful. But in essence, and in the deliberate intention of those who direct it, the movement is to a large extent coercive. Its continuous character is an admission that the workers have decided in the exercise of their individual freedom and against the strikers. The proposal to camp about and march before them day after day, and refuse to respect their free decision as final, and persist in argument and appeal and display of force until they yield, is in its very nature a warfare against the freedom of the workers and the employers.

Such an interference, it must be granted, the law should be able in some way to prevent without restricting any legitimate enjoyment of individual rights. The case does indeed not in the least resemble one of individual freedom against undue restriction by law. The strikers do not come as individuals, but as an organized army. They do not appeal in manly fashion, and when their argument has been heard retire with fair respect for the judgment of those who decide against them. The law here acts entirely in defence of the individual freedom of the workers and those for whom they wish to work, against the organized and coercive interference of a powerful body.

It is greatly to the credit of the strikers that their struggle has so far been conducted, especially in the Pittsburg district, where they have to handle so much material not easily controlled, in a manner so orderly and peaceful. The success in this respect goes far to draw to the strikers the respect and the sympathy of good citizens, and reflects high credit upon the organizers, who, even if they have gone beyond their legal rights in practically besieging a mine, have employed only methods which they doubtless believed were entirely legal. To what extent they are in error, if at all, the courts must decide, and it is a further gain for them in public opinion that they are able to control themselves, and to refrain for the time from steps prohibited by injunction, until their argument can be heard by the courts.

### PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS.

The appointment of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic to promote the teaching affection, and the very measures of relief from of patriotism and civic duty in the public ment toward that most commendable end. To what extent it will be effective remains, of course, to be seen. The fear that the Grand Army's efforts will be directed toward sectional or partisan, rather than broadly patriotic, instruction has been expressed, but may be forthwith dismissed as groundless. That organization is National in scope and spirit, and in the very nature of the case is pre-eminently well fitted to take a broadly patriotic view. A brave and chivalrous combatant is, after the return of peace, best qualified of all men to review impartially the conflict in which he has been engaged and to do justice to both sides. The worthy survivors of the Rebellion may be and Mexican roads, 4.5 per cent. equally welcomed to participation in the same work. They have no more reason than the Union veterans to seek to distort history.

The bulk of patriotic and civic teaching, how ever, is properly to be upon lines concerning which there is no possible disagreement. It deals not so much with incidents as with principles, not so much with deeds as with duties and privileges; or, if it dwell upon the former, that is to emphasize more effectually the latter. That, indeed, is the prime object of historical study, and that it is which makes it so essential that the exact truth of history shall be preserved. The dates and details of the past possess in themselves no value other than the gratification of curlosity, but if they have direct bearing upon the duties and rights of the pres ent time they are of great importance. So with the text of the Constitution and such other documents as may be studied in school. Their application to the citizenship of the day is what is most to be dwelt upon, if they are not to be the emptiest of words.

Need of more thorough instruction in patriot ism and civic duty exists not only in the public schools, but in all schools, seminaries and col leges. Boys and girls, young men and women, are instructed in all other things, but are expected to acquire this knowledge spontaneously. Yet it is not only one of the most important branches of knowledge, but also one of which mastery is least apt to come spontaneously and in which systematic and accurate instruction is therefore most necessary. A boy or girl is more likely to learn the multiplication table without a teacher than to learn the real meaning and effect of the Federal Constitution; yet, from the civic point of view, the latter is by far the more essential. Every political campaign, every public discussion of any public question, be it tariff, currency, annexation, or what not, reveals most painfully the widespread lack of exact of information on such matters. Yet if people do not understand the principles of their Government and the issues which arise from the varying conduct of it, they cannot vote intelligently upon them, and If they do not vote intelligently they doom themselves to ignorant and therefore to pernicious government.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS. The improvement during the last week has

seen more impressive and convincing than be fore, because of the powerful agencles operating to bring about a reaction. The stock market is apparently becoming a battle, not between London and New-York, but between bankers and brokers employed by foreign governments and the public both here and in Europe. The great bankers whose operations depend largely upon getting and keeping gold in Europe, and who have an extensive control over foreign financial journals and brokers, have evidently been inducing many foreign holders of American securities to unload. Their disinterested advice was that the rise had gone far and fast, that Americans were always dangerous, and that after long waiting it was sensible to take profits That suited the people who wanted to prevent exports of gold to this country and to contrive a settlement for breadstuffs needed by sending stocks home. But the dispatches have disclosed the fact that at the same time "a new public investors and dealers who have not been carry ing Americans, has been buying heavily both in England and Germany. Men of excellent opportunity to know are estimating that over

four days last week, but that over 80,000 were also bought at the same time

In an ordinary New-York market all this would have had much influence. Last week it was only the fly on the coach wheel. Transactions here amounted to 3,463,620 shares, over 700,000 Mon- stop a few "hot liners" from the Choctaw marksday and over 750,000 Thursday, and the division of them is very suggestive. Every class of stocks in which foreign holdings have been considerable closed at an advance. The nine largest railroad stocks sold over 100,000 shares each, and 1,532,-000 in all; eight others sold over 50,000, excepting Illinois, 42,000, and in all 513,000, while three rust stocks sold 379,000, and 160 other stocks 1 .-040,000 shares. The average dropped on Monday 17 cents per share of \$100, rose 27 cents Tuesday and 29 Wednesday and 39 Thursday, dropped 29 Friday, and rose 27 Saturday, closing 86 cents higher for the week, after all the foreign selling and the gigantic effort here to produce a reaction. One may come any time, but signs of it dld not appear last week. It would seem that the new foreign buyers, who found such solid backing here, are not likely to diminish in confidence or in number.

International trade accounts no longer cheer Europe. In two weeks imports here have been 22 per cent less than last year in nominal amount, and far more in actual cost, because undervaluations then were heavy, while exports in two weeks have been 15.2 per cent larger than last year; but in August, 1896, exports were \$19,-132.816 greater than imports. Similar changes at all points and for the whole month would make exports about \$40,000,000 larger than imports. The July statement just out shows that imports were nearly \$32,000,000 smaller than in June, and nearly \$28,000,000 less than the July exports of merchandise and specie. While foreign banks were paying a premium to get gold in spite of exchanges which justified no outgo, this country has been able, even before the new tariff went into effect, to settle accounts for imports as officially valued and for securities returned. It is no wonder that long bills against products have gone down to the lowest rate of the year.

The movement of products has not been checked, but possibly hastened, by great efforts to break the wheat market, which did not succeed. The devices of the Exchange substitute fictitious or theoretic prices for actual quotations of cash grain, but the price for delivery this month rose from 85 to 91% cents at the close, which is but a small fraction below the highest point reached on Thursday, and 17 cents above the price on July 2. The movements have become heavy, Western railroads being blockaded for want of cars, and receipts in two weeks of August were 7,395,713, bushels of wheat, against 6,722,362 last year; while Atlantic exports, flour included, were 6,114,031 bushels, against 3,384,313 last year. More significant still is the outgo of 5,510,135 bushels of corn, against 2,514,428 in the same two weeks last year, notwithstanding an of estimates are afloat, there is ample evidence that the wheat crop is unusually large and apparently wanted at good prices.

The record which business makes for itself in passing through clearing-houses is especially instructive, because this is naturally the lowest month of the year, but the volume of trade has been steadily rising since May. Comparing with 1892, the last year of full business, when the ratio of August transactions to those of the year, 7.3 per cent, was exactly the average for the previous ten years, it is found that clearings last week were 17.9 per cent larger, and the week before 7.7 per cent larger, averaging for August thus far 14.6 per cent larger than in 1892, whereas the last two weeks in May were 21.0 and 20.4 per cent smaller than in 1892. The shortage steadily diminished in June; increase over 1892 appeared the week the bill was reported from conference, 6.1 per cent, and a larger increase the next week, when it was passed, and still larger each week since. Last week the clearings were \$252,000,000 larger than the last week in May, while in 1892 they were \$137,000,000 smaller, as is natural. Railroad earnings so far show 11 per cent increase over last year, and eastbound tonnage from Chicago is heavier than in that year or 1892, while the returns for July by "The Financial Chronicle" were 5.16 per cent larger than last year, and, deducting Canadian

Industries have been making good p for the vacation season, and the delayed orders for heavy weights keep boot and shoe fac-The woollen mills are increasing output rapidly, and taking satisfactory orders, with considerable advance in prices, while the speculation in wool does not decrease, and sales in two weeks were 23,494,800 pounds, not largely to mills, which are generally well supplied. Several iron works have resumed since the settlement of wage disputes, and the weekly output of pig iron, which was 165,378 tons August 1, has doubtless increased. The bituminous coal strike is an embarrassment to some manufacturing concerns, though actual failure of supplies is at no point reported. Many of the cotton mills are still curtailing production, and prices have made a rather general advance, with improved demand and diminishing stocks. Receipts of cotton from plantations in August have been 34,744 bales, against 19,437 in 1895 from the maximum crop, and, as 142,726 came into sight later in that year, including corrections, and 8,389,480 have come into sight this year, it seems likely that "The Financial Chronicle" may again be congratulated upon the accuracy of its estimate, more than two months ago putting the crop of 1896 at \$,570,000 bales. The price remains unchanged, though New-Orleans sold somewhat freely last week.

Talk about "a new party" begins to enliven the dull season. Well, if the anti-Republican remnants hanker after further subdivision, we see no special reason why they should not suit

The proposal to put women prisoners at the stone pile was abandoned in a Western city because of the public indignation it provoked. It seems strange that women in a chain gang should have paraded the public streets of Liverpool up to the present day.

in sensations. One of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator the other day made a charge against a competitor, and incautiously said that if the charge was disproved he would be perfectly will- So bright, so hoppy are we, ing to withdraw from the Senatorial race. Such | O, come to the woods with me, Pickwicklan offers are not made or taken at | So bright, so happy and free. the face value in many parts of the Union. But when the assailed candidate in South Carolina took up his rival's charge and completely riddled it, the latter stuck punctiliously to his declaration, announced himself satisfied with the refutation and abandoned the stump. In the picturesqueness of its politics South Caroling seems easily able to head the whole procession of the States.

The best possible inscription for the Cobden Ciub's medal to Sir Wiifrid Laurier would be "Te, Wilfrid, morituri salutamus."

Wah-te-nish is a young Choctaw brave, who is a member of the baseball team which is the pride and joy of the Choctaw Nation. Unfortunately, in a moment of abstraction, he perforated a fellow-Choctaw with a rifle ball, under the mistaken notion probably that he was performing a natural and praiseworthy act upon an umpire! For this crime he was to have been shot on Saturday, but the Governor of the nation, who is evidently somewhat of a "rooter, reprieved him so as to let him take part in a game in Kansas City on that day. If Wah-te nish was to have acted as an umpire this action would be easily explained, for the Gov-130,000 shares were sold on foreign account in ernor might count upon saving his nation sev-

eral rounds of ammunition. It is evident that Wah-te-nish is not of the stuff that can be rattled by noisy coaching on the lines or by the shrill cries of the bleachers. When the game was over he started back to the reservation to

All Halifax turned out to witness the entrance of the Indiana into its big drydock, and it was one of the proud days in its history. To have a bigger dock than the whole United States. with the warships of that great Nation enforced to take refuge in it because there is none spacious enough at home, is a legitimate reason for exultation, and the Hallfaxans were entitled to make the most of it.

The Ohlo Populists decline to fuse, and in again boosting the bumptious Coxey into the saddle are preparing to follow him as before, down a steep place into the sea.

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. John H. Byrd, who died the other day near Lawrence, Kan., was one of the early settlers of Douglas County, in that State. In 1855 he settled on a claim not far from Leavenworth. He was an active Abolitionist. "Leavenworth," says "The Lawrence Weekly Journal," "was a border town, and the pro-slavery spirit was very violent. Byrd was gentle and moderate in his speech, but his convictions were very decided, and he never soon became known, and many threats were made. An accident added fuel to the fire. He wrote for The New York Tribune, and one of his letters dropped from his pocket as he was going to the postoffice and was picked up. As he was riding on to town a short time after, a lawyer of the city attacked him, pulled him from his horse and tried to put out his eyes, but he was prevented by others. Once when he was preaching a mob gathered about him, howling and brandishing knives like wild men." Mr. Byrd was a graduate of Oberlin College. He was a descendant of the sister of Jonathan Edwards.

A recent addition to the teaching force in Hobart is that of an assistant professor of Greek and Latin. The appointee is Professor Stanley Simonds. Professor Simonds was graduated from Harvard College in 1884. After taking his first degree he pursued for four years at the Johns Hopkms University graduate studies leading to the
doctorate in philosophy. Having chosen for his
thesis a subject requiring much original investigation, he went to Oxford, where he studied for a
year under Professor Robinson Ellis, the English
Latinist. Thence he went to the University of
Bonn, where he pursued his researches under the
guidance of Bücheler and Usener, Returning to
this country, he took his degree of Ph. D. at Johns
Hopkins with distinction, and has been engaged
since that time in organizing, either wholly or as
to the classical department only, various superior
schools in Maryland.

Professor William Thierry Preyer, who died in Wiesbaden recently, was one of the best-known physiologists in Germany. He was a native of England, but became a "privat docent" in 1865 at Bonn. One of his most widely read books is "The Soul of the Child." He was one of the most ardent advocates of Darwinism in Germany.

Emperor William, when he is on his numerous journeys, keeps up a lively telegraphic commuadvance of one cent in the price. While all sorts | nication with Berlin. Before he starts arrangements are made with the telegraph authorities of the country he proposes to visit to insure uninterrupted connection between him and Berlin, wherever he may be. If any place that he may find himself strung for his benefit. Moreover, care is taken that his messages shall be relayed as seldom as possible, and precedence is always given to the Emperor's disratches. The imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern, is generally connected directly with the telegraph line, so that when the Emperor was at the little town of Odde, in Norway, recently, he could send messages directly to Christiania, whence they were forwarded to Berlin. Telegraph operators are always kept aboard the yacht, and connection with the shore is speedily established, whenever the vessel makes a harbor, the necessary directions having been sent in advance, and all arrangements made.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Word has been received at the State Department at Washington that Japan has decided for the first time in its history to establish a legation in Peru. Joshifami Murata will be its diplomatic representain that country. Mr. Murata is also accredited to Mexico.

A parish headle in Scotland was lately much exercised at the appearance of a strange oil gentieman, who, when the sermon was about to begin, took an ear-trumpet in two parts out of his pocket and began screwing them together. The beadle watched him until the process was completed, and then, going stealthilly up, whispered: "Ye mauna play that here! If ye dae I'll turn ye oot!"—(Buffalo Courier.

Requests have been sent out by the officers of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library for contributions to an exhibition of original drawings for magazines, etc., to be held in the art gallery of the library from October 16 to November 27. All packtories fairly busy, with a little gain in prices. ing and transportation charges are paid by the library. The exhibition will be supplemented by an exhibition of amateur photography taken by feature of the exhibition, to which all wheelmen and wheelwomen are invited to contribute, withcut charge for exhibiting. Photographs may be framed or simply mounted.

A Consistent Suggestion.—"They ought to change the name of that club of yours," said Mr. Bibbles's wife at the breakfast table.

"In what way?"
"They ought to call it the Klondike."
"I-1 must say that I don't see why."
"For the reason that when a man starts out to go there, there's no telling when he'll get home again."—(Washington Star.

The six-pointed star is an eyesore to "The Cincinnati Times-Star," which wants it removed from American coins. "It seems to be a positive fact," "that the five-pointed star which in Betsy Ross scissored out so readily for Washington's approval, and which was then so promptly adopted by Congress, sheds no glimmer of light upon any one of our present coins. The British heraldic star, after nearly a century and a quarter, still sticks to every one of them! Betsy Ross, who then made our beautiful standard, told Washington that the six-pointed star was 'too English, you know.' for the American flag."

know,' for the American flag."

In speaking of the unimportant place which women have occupied in the world of affairs in years past and gone, a well-informed and observant woman was recently heard to remark that the advancement of women in lines of business and practical affairs can be traced by noting the evolution in pockets. Time was, and is not wholly past, either, when it was not deemed proper for a woman to have any sort of receptacle about her gown in which to carry the various traps which mark an independent career. As civilization advanced women gradually insisted on at least one pocket, even if it was hidden and wellnigh inaccessible. An ordinary man's suit has fifteen pocket, of all sizes and in every conceivable place, and is it any wonder that, with the wide latitude allowed in that particular direction, men have taken similar freedom in other lines and refuse to be bound by conventionalities?—(Troy Press.

The following lines dedicated to the Fresh Air

The following lines dedicated to the Fresh Air children are written by R. L. W., of Brooklyn, eighty-two years old: Oh, come to the woods with me,

South Carolina politics is nothing if not fertile | So bright, so happy and free. The leaves are beckoning us under their shade, The zephyrs are dancing in yonder glade; The sun is declining, its power resigning, When met by the breeze from the old oak trees, Then come to the woods with me,

> The lambs are gamboling under the trees; We'll gather wild flowers, in cool shady bowers, And littes so fair to garland our hair, Then come to the woods with me, So bright, so happy are we.

God bless our kind friends who have gathered us Who clothed us, and fed us, and gave us good

May their deeds be regarded and by heaven rewarded, When they witness the joys of the dear girls and

boys

Then come to the woods with me, So bright, so happy are we.

cheer:

The following conscientious letter was received at the office of the Postmaster-General recently. It was postmarked from a little town in Massachusetts, and was as follows:
"To the Hon postmaster General "Dear sir
"Please Giv Me an onerable Discharge from the

"Dear sir"
"Please Giv Me an onerable Discharge from the U s Mail Business Service.
"I have Made a trial as you asked for and have shown to you and the world as far as they know of the afair that I Can Not follow the Business. "I would Be a trouble often and worse and worse, it was hard to earn the small amount Due me and I Ought to have it "Bespecifully yours."

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

WORSE THAN RUSSIA.-Investigation on the part of the members of the Opposition at Madrid has brought to light the fact that only 147 Cuban prisoners have been set at liberty in connection with the amnesty proclaimed last spring on the occasion of the young King's eleventh birthday, and that no less than thirty-two hundred men and women deported from the Antilles by order of Captain-General Weyler without any form of trial or even hearing, arrested in most cases on mere sus-picion or on strength of calumny, remain incar-cerated in the convict prisons in Spain and in the penal establishments of Ceuta, on the Moorish coast, and of Fernando Po, in the pestilential Gulf of Guinea.

NEW LAWS IN FRENCH UNIVERSITIES. - Decrees have just been issued at Paris for the government of various French universities. Each of these seats of learning is to have a council sisting of the rector, the heads of faculties and two delegates of each faculty elected triennially by the professors. The council, subject to the superthe professors. The council, subject to the super-vision of the Minister of Education, will have con-trol over the discipline teaching, and of the prop-erty of the University, which latter comprises the endowments and students' fees. The State takes, however, the examination and diploma fees, pays all stipends and creates, abolishes or transforms professorships. Students will henceforth be able to migrate from one University to another without lengthening their studies or delaying their degree.

SPAIN'S ANARCHISTS WERE BARRED HERE.-According to the statements current in official circles at Madrid, Spain originally intended to deport to this country the Anarchists who, in spite of their being innocent of any actual crime, have been condemned to exile from the land of their birth, and who are now in London. It is said that the United States Government, however, intimated that under no circumstances would they be per-mitted to land, on the ground that they were "andesirable immigrants." authorities merely followed the example of Germany, France, Russia and Italy, all of which countries declined to be made the dumping ground of individuals whose character was such that their own people declined to keep them at home or regard them any longer as fellow-chilzens. England, however, has no legal means of preventing the entrance within its borders of any one who is not actually a criminal, and consequently could neither oppose the landing of the Anarchists nor will be able to molest them in any way as long as they do not render themselves guilty of infraction of the laws of the land. The action of the Lendon Chief of Police, Sir Edward Bradford, in permitting the international Anarchists assembled in the British metropolis to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar Square yesterday, and which has aroused so much criticism both at home and abroad, was due to his desire to afford to his men an unrivalled opportunity for becoming acquainted with the appearance and identity of the various members of the Anarchist movement. authorities merely followed the example of Germany,

BY RAIL TO ARCHANGEL.-The Czar has given orders for the immediate survey and the early construction of a line connecting the important city and port of Archangel with the railroad system at Vologda, which is situated 500 miles from the former. At present the journey from Archangel to St. Petersburg or Moscow takes al-most an entire week's constant travelling.

JAPAN WANTS AMERICAN RAILS.-Japan to about to place a contract in this country for the rails and material required for the 1,200 miles of with the object of opening up to trade the phenomenal and as yet totally undeveloped resources of that formerly Chinese Island Japan itself has aiready 3,590 miles of railroad in operation, and is rapidly extending the system. The importance of the Mikado's empire to the United States as a market for American goods is demonstrated by the fact that the returns just issued at Tokio show that the imports in 1896 exceeded those of the previous year by no less than \$27,000,000. The imports are larger than the exports by \$30,000,000. Japan has now a mercantile marine of 360,000 tons in steamers and 27,000 tons in seagoing sailers.

BARATIERI'S REVELATIONS -General Baratieri, the Italian commander, who has until now borne the odium of the terrible defeat and annihilation of his army at Aboucarina, is on the eve tion of his army at Aboucarina, is on the eve of publishing a book full of fac-simile letters of Crispi and of confidential dispatches, destined to show that it is the ex-Premier who was mainly responsible for the disaster. The General adds that he would have remained silent had not Crispi, formerly his most intimate friend, gone out of his way during the last few months to assail him on every possible occasion, both in speech and in print.

WOMEN CLERKS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE .- As the result of long and careful experiment, the governor of the Bank of France has now intrusted the work of detection of forged bank otes and of debentures with altered numbers entirely to a special corps of women clerks. He de threly to a special corps of women cieffs. He de-clares that the keen sensibility of their finger tips enables them in handling a note to distinguish the difference, however slight, between the forged and the real article. The means adopted for bringing to light the falsified numbers on debentures are rather more elaborate and consist mainly in the distinction of the difference in the symmetry of the figures and of the link used, magnifying glasses being used for the former and chemical preparations for the latter.

MENELEK BARS TOURISTS .- Pestered beyond all endurance by the numerous foreign visitors from every quarter of the globe, Emperor Monelek has now made known that no one will be allowed to enter or travel in Abyssinia, unless intrusted with some official mission by his Government to the Court of the Negus, or else provided with a permit by the latter, which will only be granted in cases where the traveller is properly indorsed and warmly recommended by the recognized executive of his na-

SYNAGOGUES EXPEL USURERS.-The widespread impression which prevails, especially among the more ignorant classes, to the effect that usury is, if not actually sanctioned, at any rate tolerated is, if not actually senctioned, at any rate tolerated by the Jewish faith, should be dispelled by the announcement that not only has the great English money lender Isaac Gordon (recently before the House of Commons for examination) been expelled from the synagogues of the United Kingdom, but that more than a year ago, that is, long before he attained his present notoriety, strict orders had been given that no Hebrew charity or institution should accept subscriptions or gifts of any kind from the man, on the ground that "by his dealing he is offending against Jewish morality and bringing ill-fame upon the House of Israel."

Russian Government has just purchased the great Sebastopol shipbuilding yards for the sum of 1,90,-

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LITTLE JOKE-In view of the recent discussion in the English Par Hament about the necessity of keeping Germans llament about the necessity of keeping Germans and other inquisitive foreigners cut of British dock yards, it is rather amusing to learn that Emperor William has just had printed at Berlin a large volume, containing minute and exhaustive particulars about the construction, the armament and the peculiarities of every British warship. And, as if to poke fun at the English Government, he has sent a copy of the compilation, with his compliments, to every member of the Board of Admiralty in London. The "Lords"-for that is the official title of the admirals and politicians who are intrusied with the destinies of the Royal Navy—are now engaged in endeavoring to discover the source of the German Kaiser's extraordinary amount of information, much of which is comprised among what has hitherto been considered in the light of official secrets of the English Government.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.-The first census of Russia has now been completed, and shows that the population in European as well as Asiatle the population in European as well as Asiatic Russia amounts altogether to 120,0000 inhabitants; that is to say, 3,590,000 more than the figures at which the empire has until now been officially rated. In point of population, therefore, Russia comes third in rank, China heading the list with an estimated horde of 40,000,000, while the British Empire comes next with 288,000,000, figures based not on guesswork, as in China, but upon the most recent census, Russia in Europe has 94,000,000; Poland, 3,500,000; the Caucasus, 8,700,000, and Siberia, 5,000,000. St. Petersburg has a population of 1,267,600 inhabitants; Warsaw, 614,000, and Odessa, 404,600.

# AN APPEAL IN A GOOD CAUSE.

The reaction after the recent wet weather is shown by the marked increase in the number of the Summer Hospitals of St. John's Guild. The Ploating Hospital is carrying more than a thousand patients daily, and the Seaside Hospital is taxed to its utmost capacity. The sympathies of good people everywhere are readily responsive to the guid's efforts to save child life, but more help is needed to prosecute the work.

Among recent contributions are:

One-half proceeds of an entertainment given by guests of Arverne Hotel, Arverne, N. Y., thro Joseph E. Newberger

Joseph E. Newberger

Florence

Bell-boys, Curtis Hotel, Lenox Mass
Keppler & Schwarzmann, for "Puck" trip of the
Floating Hospital

From guests of Palace Hotel, Catskills, N. Y.,
through Miss Martha Priedlander

From guests of Scarboro Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.,
through Miss Mille E. Leaser

From the children of The Glenwood, Delaware
Water Gap, Fenn, through Mrs. S. Trevelyan,
From Junior Christian Endeavor Society of Union
Church Ridgefield Park N. J., through Miss
E. H. Condit.

From enlidren of Windsor Hotel, Elizabethtown,
N. Y., through Miss Claire H. Bloss,
Coats Thread Company, for Coats Thread Company trip of theseFloating Hospital

J. F. R. L.

'In Memoriam'

From guests of Profile House, New-Hampshire,
through Mrs. A. W. Skae.

'S. T. H.

From guests of Way House, Branford, Conn.
through Edward Hamilton and Edward Knapp.

Contributions should be sent to Henry! 20 00

Contributions should be sent to Henry Mar-quand, treasurer, No. 1 Madison-ave., New-York.